

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY
By PHILLO WHITE.

The terms of the Western Carolinian will hereafter be as follows: Three Dollars a year, payable in advance.
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Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one.
All letters addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

FROM THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.
POULTRY.

Sir: As the following account, together with the few observations I have made on the management and feeding of fowls, may prove acceptable, and afford some useful hints to many among the numerous readers of your entertaining and widely-circulated miscellany, you will oblige me by giving them a place in your work.

I procured two pullets of the black Spanish kind, which were hatched in June, 1818; and fed them constantly myself twice a day, alternating their food, that is, I gave them corn in the morning, and in the afternoon boiled potatoes mixed with fresh bran, but I never allowed them to take a full meal of corn. They had a small orchard to range in, where, in the course of the day, they occasionally picked up worms and other insects; and, I have observed that poultry of all kinds eagerly seek for animal food even after they have satiated themselves with corn; indeed, I conceive a portion of animal food essentially requisite to preserve them in a healthy state.

The above mentioned pullets began to lay about the middle of November, and continued to do so till within the last ten days, when they began to moult their feathers, having produced three hundred and sixty-seven eggs, much larger and finer than those of the common fowl. Seven eggs weigh one pound avoirdupois, so that I have been furnished with the astonishing weight of more than 53 pounds of nutritious and wholesome food from two hens. They were never broody, nor shewed a disposition to sit at any time during the whole season; and I understand this property is peculiar to this species of fowl: it is, however, an advantage than otherwise, as the common kinds can incubate their eggs, and foster their young.

G. C. JENNER.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.
PRODUCTIONS OF THE CAROLINIAN.

Byeland, N. C. July 10, 1825.
Mr. Skinner: Without any preface, I intend giving you a few extracts from a very rare work, which, as it is not known, I will give the title in its full length: "The History of Carolina, (both North and South,) containing the Exact Description and Natural History of that Country, together with the Present State thereof—and a Journal of a Thousand Miles, travelled through Several Nations of Indians, giving a particular account of their Customs, Manners, &c. by John Lawson, Gent. Surveyor General of North Carolina. Printed in London, for T. Warner, at the Black-boy, Paternoster Row, 1718."

The extract, or extracts, relate to the natural grape vines, at that time seen by Mr. Lawson in the woods of North Carolina, I presume, as he lived in that state, near the town of Bath. He says (p. 112.) "As for that noble vegetable the vine, without doubt it may, in this country, be improved and brought to the same perfection as it is at this day in the same latitude in Europe, since the chief part of this country is a deep, rich black mould, which is up towards the freshes and heads of our rivers, being very rich, and mixed with flint-pebbles and other stones; and this sort of soil is approved of (by all knowing gardeners and vignerons,) as a proper earth, in which the grape chiefly delights: and what seems to give a further confirmation hereof, is, that the largest vines that were ever discovered to grow wild, are found in those parts, oftentimes in such plenty, and are so interwoven with one another, that it is impossible to pass between them. Moreover in these freshes towards the hills, the vines are above five times bigger than those generally with us, who are seated in the front parts of

this country, adjoining to the salts. Of the wild vines, which are most of them great bearers, some wine has been made, which I drank of. It was very strong, and well relished; but what detains them all from offering it in great quantities is, they add, that this grape has a large stone and a thick skin, and consequently yields but a small quantity of wine. Some essays of this nature have been made by that hon. knight, Sir Nathaniel Johnson, of South Carolina, who, as I am informed, has rejected all exotic vines, and makes his wine from the natural black grape of Carolina, by grafting it upon its own stock. What improvement this may arise to, I cannot tell; but in other species, I own grafting and imbudding yields speedy fruit, though I never found that it made them better."

So much for vines: in another part of the same work, speaking of the natural history of the opossum, he says, (p. 120.) "the female doubtless breeds her young at her teats; for I have seen them stick fast thereto when they have been no larger than a raspberry, and seemingly inanimate. She has a pouch, or false belly, wherein she carries her young after they are from those teats, until they can shift for themselves. Their food is roots, poultry or wild fowl; they have no hair on their tails, but a sort of a scale or hard crust, as the beavers have. If a cat has nine lives, this creature surely has nineteen—for if you break every bone in their skin and mash their skull, leaving them for dead, you may come an hour after and they will be gone quite away, or perhaps you may meet them creeping away. They are a very stupid creature, utterly neglecting their safety. They are most like rats of any thing. I have, of necessity, in the wilderness, eaten of them; their flesh is white and well tasted, but their ugly tails put me out of conceit with that fare. They climb trees, as rackoons. Their fur is not esteemed nor used, save that the Indians spin it into girdles and garters."

On page 163, on the natural and cultivated productions of the country at that period, viz. 1706—"But waving this subject till some other opportunity, I shall now give you some observations in general concerning Carolina: which are, first, that it lies as convenient for trade as any of the plantations in America; that we have plenty of pitch, tar, skins of deer and beavers, furs, rice, wheat, rye, Indian grain, sundry sorts of pulse, turpentine, rosin, masts, yards, planks and board, staves and lumber, timber of many common sorts, fit for any uses; hemp, flax, barley, oats, buckwheat, beef, pork, tallow, hides, whalebone and oil; wax, cheese, butter, &c. Besides drugs, dyes, fruit, silk, cotton, indigo, oil and wine, that we need not doubt of as soon as we make a regular essay. The country being adorned with pleasant meadows, rivers, mountains, hills and rich pastures, and blessed with wholesome, fine air, especially a little backwards from the sea, where the 'wild beasts' inhabit, none of which are voracious."

"There cannot be a richer soil; no place abounding more in flesh and fowl, both wild and tame, besides fish, fruit, grain, cider, and many other pleasant liquors; together with several other necessities for life and trade that are daily found out, as new discoveries are made. The stone and gout seldom trouble us; the consumption we are wholly strangers to, no place affording a better remedy for that distemper than Carolina."

Thus we learn from one who had an opportunity of seeing this country in its earliest settlement, how wonderfully it was, and is, blest by the hands of Providence.

Lawson was here in 1706, and was employed in the capacity of a surveyor; and therefore much among the Indians. He was killed by the Tuskaroras, on the Neuse river.

The work is exceedingly rare; I wish you had it, as it throws much light on the natural history of our country, particularly the "Carolinians."

Yours, A CONSTANT READER.

Censure is willingly indulged, because it always implies some superiority.

RULES FOR SUNDRY PEOPLE.

Champ whatever you eat, making as much noise as possible, which will show you relish, and are pleased with, what you are eating.

Should any thing at dinner stick in your teeth, do not allow yourself to suffer from it for a moment; but use a PIN, or if you have not such a thing about you, a FORK will be a good substitute.

Always begin to speak before another has finished what he or she has to say; you will thereby show the quickness of your perception, in being able to understand a thing before it is uttered, and give the company a great opinion of your good breeding.

Should you have occasion to use your handkerchief in company, do not mace the matter as the fastidious are wont to do, by slightly compressing the nose; but boldly and decidedly blow it, (PARTICULARLY AT MEAL-TIME,) until relieved of the inconvenience, and the more louder and more violent the different propulsions of sound are, the more genteel, easy, and agreeable you will be considered.

When in company, should you ever be at a loss what to do with your hands and feet, (as is often the case with young people,) you can occasionally put one of them over the other; sit cross-legged; pick your ears with the head of a pin; run your fingers through your hair; pair your nails; beat a tattoo on the table; gaze now and then; stretch yourself to open your chest; loll back, and tilt your chair; cut a notch or two in the arm of it with your penknife, (which should be in your hand ready for use) scratch your head, if it may happen to it, and in so doing you will convince the company that you have been well brought up, and are perfectly free from vulgar habits.

If you wish to appear of consequence in society, boast of your wealth, birth, education, &c. and as much as possible manifest the astonishing achievements of your ancestors.

Interlard your conversation with well chosen oaths, and fashionable swearing. This, when properly managed, displays your ingenuity. It is an excellent substitute for genius, wit, and talents. Besides, your word is more regarded when your conversation is on oath. If you swear before the great proficients in the art, vary your mode as much as possible. Think of something new, and wisely recollect, with AGRES in Sheridan's Comedy, that "damns have had their day."

CATHOLIC QUESTION.

The following curious analysis of the late division in the House of Lords on the Catholic question, is from the Scotsman:

Age.	Majority.	Minority.
Under 40	15	23
40 to 50	23	24
50 to 60	42	32
60 to 70	31	20
70 and upwards	32	11
Majority as above	143	
Bishops	27	
8 Lords, whose ages are not registered,	8	
	178	110
Bishops		2
18 Lords, whose ages are not registered,		18
		130
Difference		48

It appears by the above statement, (observes the Scotsman,) that the majority of young Lords are in favor of emancipation, and the number of Lords above 60 years of age, are 2 to 1 against it; so that in a few years, in all probability, the measure will be carried in the House of Lords. The strength of the opposition, therefore, lay in men whose opinions belong to the last century, not to the present. Every body knows, that after Harvey had demonstrated the circulation of the blood, no physician then living, above forty years of age, would believe in the doctrine.

The Salem (Massachusetts) Iron Manufacturing Company has declared a dividend of ten dollars on a share of \$100, being the actual profits of the last year.

VAMPIRES.

Vampires are a species of bat, which are said to suck blood from a person while sleeping, insinuating its tongue into a vein, without occasioning so much pain as to awaken him, fanning him all the time with its wings. By way of illustration, we give the following fact: Captain Steadman, during his expedition to Surinam, awaking one morning, was exceedingly alarmed on finding his hammock steeped almost through, and himself weltering in congealed blood, but insensible of any degree of pain. He started up and rang for the surgeon, appearing like a spectre with a pale and haggard countenance, and his linen drenched in gore. The mystery was soon cleared, by the discovery that the patient had been bitten by a Vampire. This animal (he adds) is frequently known to suck the blood from men and cattle, while they are asleep, even till they die, knowing that the person they are about to attack is in a profound slumber: they generally alight near the feet, where, while the creature continues fanning with its wings, which keeps one cool, he bites a piece of the tip of the great toe, so very small indeed, that the head of a pin could scarcely be introduced into the wound, yet through this orifice he continues to suck the blood until he is scarcely able to fly: and the sufferer has often been known to sleep from time to eternity.

FROM THE WESTERN LUNARARY.
THE WORLD'S GUEST.

"A greater than"—La Fayette—"is here." This great Personage visited our world about 1800 years ago. He liberated us from the power and dominion of Sin and Satan. He "spoiled principalities and powers,—making a show of them, openly triumphing over them."

He did not barely assist us in gaining our liberty; but he accomplished the arduous task alone—"Of the people there was none with Him." And this victory he gained by thirty years of hard trial, and unparalleled sufferings.

He also laid aside His Titles, and became one of us—"He made Himself of no reputation."

He is soon to visit our world again. "He is to come a second time, without sin, unto salvation,—in the clouds of Heaven—with all the holy angels with him? ten thousand times ten thousand go before him:—thousands of thousands minister unto him."

Let every soul ask itself, "Am I ready to go out to meet Him?"—There will no excuse be taken: poverty is not a sufficient one;—for our benefactor has prepared a wardrobe,—there is also an armory where we may be completely equipped—a store-house, of provisions and every thing we need—"without money and without price." No, we are left without excuse; none are excluded, but those who exclude themselves.

This condition will be especially required of us—that we may lay aside our tattered garments, and put on the robes that he hath prepared for us.

The next Sabbath, our Illustrious Chief has appointed for us all, in our respective churches, to learn from his heralds how we are to testify our gratitude, but above all things to learn the necessity of being clothed in his garments—or, when He cometh, we shall be "found speechless."

A pert young lady was walking one morning on the Steyne, at Brighton, when she encountered the celebrated Wilkes: "You see, (observed the lady) I am come out for a little sun and air." "You had better, Madam, get a little husband first."

President Bolivar has issued an order, that the department of Huamanga, in which the victory of Ayacucho was gained, shall hereafter be called the Department of Ayacucho; and that the capital of the Department shall be called Ayacucho. This is designed to perpetuate the recollection of this signal victory, which established the Independence of Peru.

The Dover (N. H.) Republican, mentions that Mr. Israel Tebbets, of Madbury, was weighed in that town a few days since, and his weight found to be 435 pounds!

Dissolution.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of *Allen & Locke*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to us are requested to come forward, and make immediate payment; and those who have any demands, will present them for payment.

The business of the firm will be settled by Ezra Allemong, who is authorized to make settlements and grant discharges.

EZRA ALLEMONG,
GEORGE LOCKE.

Salisbury, July 1, 1825. 65

EZRA ALLEMONG

Returns his most sincere thanks to the public in general, for past favors, and informs them that he has purchased the

Stock of Merchandise

of Allemong & Locke, which is now very complete, having just received a fresh supply from Charleston, and which he offers for sale upon the most reasonable terms, at the stand formerly occupied by Allemong & Locke, at the north corner of the court-house. The favors of those who patronize him will be thankfully acknowledged—they may depend, that every exertion on his part will be used to give general satisfaction.

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers his Farm for sale. It lies four miles west of Concord, on the road leading from Concord to Charlotte, and on the waters of Coddle Creek; contains 150 acres of land, with all the necessary buildings appertaining to a farm, consisting of a dwelling, out-houses, &c. all in good repair. For further particulars, inquire of the subscriber, on the premises, JOSHUA F. WEDDINGTON.

August 8, 1825. 3rd82

Book Lost.

BORROWED from the subscriber, by some body, "Jewish Letters to Voltaire," or a title similar to the above. Whoever has the book in possession, will oblige the owner by returning it—to the Printer, or the Printer will direct to whom: any information respecting it, will be thankfully received.

Salisbury, July 30, 1825. 3474

BRIGADE ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS, 2
Concord, Aug. 9th, 1825.
IBZAN CANNON, Esq. having been appointed Aid to the Brigadier General of the 11th Brigade of North-Carolina Militia, with the rank of Major, will be obeyed and respected accordingly; John W. Hamilton, Esq. having been appointed Brigadier Inspector for the 11th Brigade, with the rank of Major, will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

Charles Harris, Esq. having been appointed Brigadier Quarter Master of the 11th Brigade, with the rank of Captain, will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

JNO. N. PHIFER,
Brigadier General, 11th Brigade,
North Carolina Militia.

The Colonels commanding the several regiments composing the 11th Brigade of North-Carolina Militia, will cause the troops under their command to be paraded for review and inspection, at the following times and places, unless the ground should be unfit for field exercise, in which event, the Colonels will change the grounds, (observing that the distance must be as short as possible) giving timely notice to the Brigadier General.

The 1st and 2nd Regiments of Montgomery county, will be reviewed at Henderson, on Tuesday, the 4th of October, at 12 o'clock.

The Cabarrus Regiment will be reviewed at Concord, on Friday, the 7th of October, at 12 o'clock.

The 2d Regiment of Mecklenburg county, will be reviewed at their regimental muster-ground, on Tuesday, the 11th of October, at 12 o'clock.

The 1st Regiment of Mecklenburg county will be reviewed in Charlotte, on Thursday, the 13th of October, at 12 o'clock.

The Regiment of Cavalry attached to the 11th Brigade, will be reviewed at Concord, on Friday, the 7th of October, at 12 o'clock.

The Brigade Staff will attend the Brigadier General on review; and the Inspector will examine into the number and condition of the arms. By order of the Brigadier General.

173 IBZAN CANNON, Aid-de-Camp.

Wool Carding Machine.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Cabarrus, Montgomery and Mecklenburg counties, that he has just received a good and new well furnished Wool Carding Machine and set up at my Mill on the waters of Adams Creek, on the Charlotte road that leads from Salisbury to Hager's ford on Rocky river, and Teazer for the purpose of carding wool into rolls. All those that think proper to favor me with their custom, shall have their wool carded at a short notice.

HOW TO FIX THEIR WOOL.

All wool before brought to the machine must be well washed, cleaned of sticks and burrs, and other hard substances that would tend to ruin and injure the cards: one pound of clean oil or lard must be brought to the machine. I will card at eight cents per pound; and a sufficient quantity of sheets of cotton or linen, (not woollen) must be brought to contain the rolls.

HENRY A. NOSSAMAN.

August 23. 72

Wool Carding Machine.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has just put into operation a good new and well-finished Wool Carding Machine and Teazer, for the purpose of carding wool into rolls. All wool before brought to the machine, must be well washed; also, have all sticks, burrs, and other hard substances, carefully separate from the wool, that would tend to injure cards; together with a sufficiency of linen or cotton (not woollen) sheets to contain the rolls: one pound of clean oil, or lard, must be brought to every ten pounds of wool.

ANDREW HOLSHOUSE.

Aug. 8, 1825. 2473

GEORGIA.
Gov. Troup, in replying to a note from Maj. Vandeventer, chief clerk of the War Department, says:
It becomes me in candor to state to the president, that the survey will be made, and in due time, and of which Maj. Gen. Gaines has already had sufficient notice.

The President of the United States may rest content that the government of Georgia cares for no responsibilities in the exercise of its right, and the execution of its trust, but those which belong to conscience and to God, which thanks to him, is equally our God as the God of the United States.

In a letter from Gov. Troup, under date of 6th Aug. to Gen. Gaines, he observes, "I have lost no time to direct you to forbear further intercourse with this government. Any communication, however, proceeding from the officer next in command in this military department, will be received and attended to." Thus it seems Gov. Troup, in his passion, has wrangled himself out of favor with all the U. S. officers, sent into Georgia by the general government.

Extract of a letter from the Secretary of War, to Gov. Troup.

Department of War, July 21, 1825.

Sir: Your letter of the 25th of June, addressed to Major Vandeventer, has been received. The answer to which, has been intentionally delayed till the result of Gen. Gaines' interview with the Indians at Broken Arrow should be received, as the President had anxiously hoped in the acquiescence of the Indians to the treaty, to have found the necessity of replying to your inquiries entirely obviated. But as the communications from Gen. Gaines recently received have entirely destroyed that hope, a reply has become necessary. The Indians to the number of 1890, including a large majority of their Chiefs and head men of the tribe, have denounced the treaty, as tainted alike with intrigue and treachery, and as the act of a very small portion of the tribe, against the express determination of a very large majority, a determination known to the Commissioners. They urge that to enforce a compliance with an instrument thus obtained would ill become the justice or the magnanimity of the United States under which they claim to take shelter. These are allegations presenting a question beyond the cognizance of the Executive, and necessarily refers itself to Congress, whose attention will be called to it on an early day after the next annual meeting. Meanwhile, the President acting on the treaty as though its validity had not been impeached, finds by reference to the eighth article of the Treaty, the faith of the United States solemnly pledged to protect the Creek Indians from any encroachment till their removal in September, 1826. He therefore decides that the entering upon and surveying their lands before that period, would be an infraction of the treaty, whose interpretation and execution, should it remain uncancelled, are alike confided to him. I am, therefore, directed by the President, to state distinctly to your Excellency, that, for the present, he will not permit such entry or survey to be made.

The pain the President has felt in coming to this decision is diminished by the recollection that it interferes with no duty imposed on your Excellency by the laws of Georgia, as a discretion is given you by the late law of the Legislature in prescribing the time when the lands embraced by the treaty shall be surveyed. Under all the circumstances the President permits himself to hope that you will acquiesce in his decision. As Gen. Gaines has been in communication with you on this subject, and as it is the wish of the President you should be in possession of every measure he may find himself constrained to take thereon, I am directed to enclose to your excellency a copy of Gen. Gaines' instructions of this date.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant.

(Signed) JAMES BARBOUR.
His Ex. G. M. Troup,
Gov. of Georgia, Milledgeville.

THOMPSON'S ISLAND.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in New-York, from the commanding officer at Thompson's Island, dated July 12th. "We have thirty of the public men on the sick report to-day, and the disease begins to assume a more malignant form. A number of the citizens are sick together with about thirteen out of thirty-seven men brought here by the contractor with the government to cut roads, &c."

The new British minister to the U. S. Mr. Vaughn, arrived in the frigate Platon, in the Chesapeake Bay, on the 9th inst. Our minister to England, Mr. King, has arrived safe at Liverpool, Eng.

The King of the two Sicilies has for the first time sent a Minister or Consul to the United States of North America. This may be a preparatory step to the recognition of the independence of the new Republics of the South.

General LA FAYETTE has once again visited our city. In the company of the President of the United States, he last week paid a visit to Mr. Monroe: and the whole of these distinguished individuals went to Leesburg and partook of a public dinner with the citizens. This week the General visits Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison, to take his leave of these virtuous citizens. He will then return to this city, and remain until the Brandywine shall be prepared for his reception. He will then return to his native land, bearing with him the blessings of our citizens, and their fervent prayers for his happiness; and carrying also sentiments of affection for our free institutions, established and rendered more ardent by the testimonies of their success which have been offered to him in his recent visit.

National Journal.

The great question of Internal Improvement appears to have received the serious attention of Pennsylvania. A Convention of Delegates from the several counties of the State have been in session at Harrisburg, where they assembled on the 4th inst. On the succeeding day, Mr. SERGEANT, from the committee appointed for that purpose, reported several resolutions expressive of the advantages which would result to Pennsylvania by opening an entire and complete communication between the Susquehanna, the Alleghany, and Ohio, and from the Alleghany to Lake Erie, and recommending a general committee of correspondence to prepare an address to the people of Pennsylvania upon the subject. The resolutions were adopted on the 6th, and the Convention adjourned. Previous to an adjournment, a committee, consisting of Messrs. Cary, Kennedy, Ingham, Holgate, Patterson, Markley, Till, Foster, and T. H. Baird, were appointed to prepare an address.

FROM THE POTTSBORO (PENN.) PAPER.

There is a man residing in Pottsgrove township, Penn. named Henry Hatsfield, who has been blind from youth, caused by the small pox; he is a very respectable citizen, and a few years ago purchased a tract of land, and now keeps a public house; he is married and has several children. Besides keeping a public house for a livelihood, he makes baskets of all sizes and descriptions, of a superior quality. What is most singular with him, he will go alone as far as six miles from his home with his axe, into a large wood, where he will single out saplings or small trees, such as will answer his purpose for making splints, &c.; he will cut them down into such lengths as will suit; he will then hide his axe in the leaves or branches he may meet with, and start off to a neighboring farmer, employ his wagon and horses to haul his wood home, and then return and take his axe from the place where he had concealed it; this he will do without a living soul near him. This information we have from persons who have often seen him do the like. We ourselves have repeatedly seen him a considerable distance from home, travelling in the public road, and asked him if he knew where he was, and which way he was going; he has always answered correctly. His neighbors and acquaintances he recognizes as soon as spoken to. He is the best performer on the violin in these parts, and can keep the instrument in as good order as any other person. He is a subscriber of ours, and very often calls himself at the office to receive his paper.

[There is an acquaintance of ours, who labors under the same afflictive privation as does Henry Hatsfield. He is believed to be totally deprived of the visual organs, although he appears studious to conceal the fact from the world. He surmounts the difficulties incident to so great a deprivation, with remarkable dexterity: he is a participant in most of the concerns of social and political life—talks politics, votes and makes bets at elections, with as much shrewdness as any of us—promenades the streets, by moon and sun-light, and seldom ever runs his head athwart a post, or bruises his shins against the many stumbling-blocks that protrude themselves into the side-walks; he makes trades and bargains, to the best advantage, and is scarcely ever "taken in" by any jockey: he carries on a farm, and manages its multifarious concerns with as much forecast and economy as an experienced agriculturist: we have heard of his assisting to build a house—of his measuring and sawing plank to a given length, and of his driving a ten-penny nail, with the precision of a professed mechanic: unlike Henry Hatsfield, of Pottsgrove, he is a stranger to the concealed comforts of matrimony, yet he is at the head of a family, and daily exercises all the paternal duties appertaining to that responsible station; and, although again unlike Henry Hatsfield, he does not take ours, nor any other paper, still he is as familiar with all the news of the day, both foreign and domestic, as the most veteran "Nuncio" among us.]

ED. CAR.

Letters from Alvarado of the 1st of July, state that the place was very sickly, and it was difficult to accomplish any business. Most of the muleteers and speculators had retired to the interior. The brig Emma, Boyer, it was thought, would not be able to sail for New-York before the 20th of August.

The Georgia and Creek affairs still occupy much space in the public journals, and command a great share of public attention. Deeply is it to be regretted that any misunderstanding should have arisen; and greatly desirable is it that reason and temperance should resume the sway over prejudice and passion. If any State Government feels itself aggrieved, calm and dispassionate argument should be the only arms resorted to, truth should be the only panoply, and wisdom should sit as judge, with the constitution in her hand, and the examples of the patriarchs of the land for her models and precedents. We want no unsheathing of swords, no buckling on of belts, no flourishes of military heroisms, in those States; unless when an invader sets foot on our shore, or a foreign power infringes on those rights and institutions which we hold to be sacred, and in the sanctity of which our own existence as a nation is involved. Then let the standard be unfurled, and the cannon roar; but let us never convert the instruments of our defence into the weapons of destruction and bloodshed at home.

National Journal.

The recent drought has been very injurious to the corn crops. No rain which could penetrate to the roots of our grain and grass, has fallen for some weeks; and the after swath will, of course, be very light, unless some speedy change should take place. The country, however, has been remarkably free from epidemics. In all our principal cities the general health of the inhabitants has been uninterrupted; and, from the advanced state of the season, it is reasonably to be hoped that we shall escape any fatal sickness.

The following notice of the *Tales of the Crusaders* has appeared in the "Moniteur Universel," of Paris:

"On the 2nd of June, the vessel having on board the new novel of Sir Walter Scott, arrived from Edinburgh at the quay at London. The wharf was soon covered with booksellers, literateurs, and connoisseurs in romance. The boxes containing the books were conveyed to the store of Messrs. Hurst & Robinson, whose door was immediately crowded by innumerable persons desiring to purchase this work of the great romancer. The booksellers were, however, firm in their resolution not to put the books on sale, till the 23d. They had, in the mean time, distributed them among the various booksellers of the town, and at break of day on the 23d, had sold many thousand copies, and before night had probably disposed of the whole edition.

This work appeared at Edinburg, London, and Paris, on the same day. At Paris, two editions, English and French, were published under the direction of Sir Walter Scott. The English edition was published by Galignani."

The Hamburg, S. C. Gazette of the 2d inst. says, a wild cat, four feet in length, was killed on a plantation about a mile from that place, on the preceding day.

It is stated in the New-Redford Mercury that a young lady, engaged in a factory, was completely scalped, by having her hair caught in some of the machinery. It raised her two or three feet from the floor, and the skin from the back of her neck to her forehead was completely taken off, leaving the skull bare. She is now in a fair way of recovery.

New-York Courier.

The ship Cortes, which arrived at New-York, on the 12th instant left Liverpool on the morning of the 25th of June, but we cannot learn that she brought any letters of that day. The commercial advices are about the same as were received via Havre by the Cadmus, which mentioned that the sales of cotton on Saturday the 25th, were between 6000 and 7000 bags, at an advance of about 1-2d per lb. Some of the Liverpool letters say that the advance was 1-2 to 1-3d. per pound, and consider the advance as established. About two thirds of the last sales were to speculators.—N. Y. Merc. Adv.

The prize of Fifty Dollars, offered by Mr. George P. Morris, Editor of the New-York Mirror, for the best Essay in prose, has been awarded, by the Committee appointed for that purpose, to MATILDA MURRY, New-York, for the Essay on Human Nature. About seventy were received, twenty or thirty of which were from Boston.

On the second reading of the quarantine bill in the House of Lords, Lord King contended "that the plague could not be contagious, since it was well known that when it ceased, it ceased suddenly at its greatest height, and when, if it were contagious, it must necessarily spread itself more widely, instead of disappearing. There was, he said, full as much evidence to prove the existence of witchcraft, as there was to prove that the plague was contagious."

The London Gazette announces that a new gold and silver coinage is to be made. There are to be added to the present coinage, a gold coin called the five pound piece, and the double sovereign of forty shilling piece.—Eng. Paper.

Salisbury:

AUGUST 30, 1825.

MANUFACTURES.

We see it stated in the Troy (N. York) Register, that an extensive manufacturing house in Manchester, (England) in conjunction with some large capitalists of the city of New-York, have purchased the flour-mills and water-privileges of Messrs. J. Merrett & Son, with several acres of contiguous land, near the city of Troy, with the view of fitting up an establishment for Calico Printing, on a large scale: more than a million of dollars are to be expended on the establishment; and when completely in operation, it will be, with reference to capital invested, and the number of hands employed, the most extensive and splendid manufactory in the Western hemisphere.

However reluctant we might be to advocate a system of legislative bounties that would encourage manufactures at the expense of other cardinal interests of the Union, we cannot but rejoice at so flattering an evidence of the permanent and profitable, although gradual, increase of American manufactures, as the fact of the above-mentioned company's engaging so largely in the business, affords. Millions are annually sent from the United States, for the single article of calicoes; and if the article can be manufactured at home, of a better quality, and at as cheap a rate, as in foreign countries, we know of no political ledgerman that can make it appear bad policy for the people, (leaving the government, if you will, for the present, out of the question) to encourage such manufacture. The raw material for calicoes, in the greatest abundance, we produce at home; and shall we, for the sake of giving employment to a few tons of shipping, send our cotton abroad, and pay foreigners for manufacturing it, before we can put it on our backs—when there is in our own country an abundance of enterprise, capital and laborers, lying idle and suffering for the want of employment? Were there not a yard of calico imported into the United States, we feel warranted in the belief, that the competition which the increase of business would excite, would be the means of producing domestic calico of a more substantial quality, and at as low a rate, as the flimsy fabrics with which our country is now deluged from abroad. And in such an event, the increased demand for labor, and the new field for capital and enterprise, consequent upon an increase of manufacturing establishments, would afford active and profitable employment to quadruple the amount of capital and labor which would be rendered unproductive by the diversion of business from maritime to manufacturing pursuits.

LIEUT. WHITLOCK.

It was briefly stated in our last, that the Naval Court Martial which had just concluded the trial of Com. Porter, would assemble in Washington City, on the 12th inst. and proceed to the trial of Lieut. Whitlock. In the National Journal of the 16th inst. we find the first day's proceedings of the court on this case.

It appears that the charge against Lieut. Whitlock, is neglect of duty; and that the charge was preferred by Lieut. Comdr. Oellers. The specifications of this charge go on to state, that Lieut. Oellers being commandant of the U. S. Schooner Jackall, while in the West Indies, and Lieut. Whitlock being his first Lieutenant, the latter was, at four different times, found asleep while officer of the watch. The evidence, on the part of both the accused and the prosecution, was concluded on the first day; and on the prisoner's being called on for his defence, stated that he should not be ready till the next day: the court accordingly adjourned to 10 o'clock next day. Mr. Elkins appeared as Lieut. Whitlock's counsel.

ANOTHER FAT JURY.

The Grand Jurors who were summoned to attend the court of common pleas for Jefferson county, (N. York) on the fourth of July last, weighed, in the aggregate, 5760 pounds—averaging 240 pounds each!

ELECTION RETURNS.

We have information from all the Congressional districts in the state; which, although not official, may, perhaps, be relied upon.

In the Morgan district, Samuel P. Carson is elected, in place of R. B. Vance.

In the Mecklenburg district, Henry W. Conner is re-elected, without opposition.

In the Wilkes district, Lewis Williams is re-elected, by a majority of more than thirteen hundred votes, over M. Franklin.

In the Salisbury district, John Long, jr. is re-elected by his opponent.

In the Caswell district, Romulus M. Saunders is re-elected, without opposition.

In the Raleigh district, Willie P. Mangum is re-elected, by a small majority over his opponent.

In the Fayetteville district, Archibald McNeill is elected, in place of John Culpeper, his opponent, former member.

In the Wilmington district, Gabriel Holmes (late Governor) is elected, by a very large majority, over Charles Hook, former member.

In the Newbern district, John H. Bryan is elected, in place of R. D. Spaight, his opponent, former member. [When Mr. Bryan was solicited to become a candidate for Congress, he declined being held up for that station—but afterwards consented to offer for the state senate; his friends, however, run him for both situations, and he is believed to be elected to both: he will probably resign his situation in the senate, and accept of the one in Congress.]

In the Edenton district, Richard Hines is elected, in place of Thomas Hall, his opponent, former member.

In the Halifax district, Willis Alston is elec-

ted, in place of George Outlaw, sen. his opponent, former member.

In the Currituck district, Lemuel Sawyer is elected over A. M. Gatlin, former member.

In the Granville district, Weldon N. Edwards is re-elected, without opposition.

We have received, from various sources, the following additional returns of the elections to the General Assembly:

Montgomery—James LeGrand, senate—by a majority of 37 votes over his opponent, John Kendall: John Dargan, and Thomas C. Dunn, commons—Dargan 784, Dunn 664, James M. Butler 383.

Cumberland county—Lauchlin Bethune, senate; Alexander Elliott, and Samuel P. Aslar, commons.

Anson—Joseph Pickett, senate: Pickett, 825, J. Gordon, 294. Clement Marshall, and John Smith, commons.

Moore—Cornelius Dowd, senate: John Murclison, and Mr. Crawford, commons.

Duplin—Mr. Hussey, senate: S. Miller, and B. Best, commons.

Bladen—Mr. Melvin, senate: Isaac Wright, and John J. McMillan, commons.

New-Hamover—Thomas Devant, senate; Wm. W. Jones, and Joseph H. Lamb, commons.

Brunswick—John C. Baker, senate: Mr. Gause, and Alfred Moore, commons: Gause, 277, Moore 231, Waddle 231; Moore and Waddle having each the same number of votes, the sheriff gave his casting vote for Moore, and elected him.

Wake—Samuel Alston, senate; Nathaniel G. Rand, and Samuel Whitaker, commons.

Johnston—Reuben Sanders, senate; Hillary Wilder, and Kinchen Q. Adams, commons.

Currituck—Bartlett Yancey, senate: Charles D. Donohy, and John E. Lewis, commons.

Wayne—Jethro Howell, senate: John Warden, and Philip B. Raiford, commons.

Franklin—Charles L. Hill, senate: James Hozze, and William T. Williams, commons.

Halifax—Isiah Matthews, senate: Robert D. Daniel, and George E. Spruill, commons.

Beaufort—J. O. K. Williams, senate; William A. Blount, and Thomas Ellison, commons.

Craven—John H. Bryan, senate: Samuel Whitcomb, and Andrew H. Richardson, commons.

Greene—Jesse Speight, senate: Charles Edwards, and B. H. T. Harper, commons.

Robeson—John Gilechrist, senate: Shadrach Howell, and Warren Alford, commons.

Rockingham—F. T. Leake, senate: James Barnett, and Robert Martin, commons.

Pasquotank—John Pool, senate: Thomas Bell, William L. Hardy, commons.

Camden—Willis Wilson, senate: Thomas T. Lett, and W. B. Webster, commons.

Richmond—F. T. Leake, senate: Henry Dockery, and Archibald McNeill, commons.

Person—H. Vanhook, senate: J. G. A. W. Harnon, and Thomas Webb, commons.

Town of Newbern—John Stanley.

Town of Fayetteville—John Matthews.

Town of Wilmington—Robt. H. Cowan.

Town of Albemarle—John Scott.

Town of Edenboro—James Iredell.

In addition to what we stated in our last, relative to the attack made upon Messrs. Wilson and Roane, on their visit to Mr. Wilson's farm at Rutherford, formerly the property of Alley Twitty, but which Mr. W. purchased at public sale a few years since, and has lately recovered, in law, a complete title to, we are enabled to add the following particulars, from the *Catawba Journal*:

Messrs. Wilson and Roane, a Mr. Crane, and a servant boy of Mr. Wilson, repaired to the house of Mr. Elliott—Mr. Wilson intending to send from this house for Mrs. Twitty, and endeavor to make some arrangement that might be agreeable to her, about the possession of the premises; but from the situation in which Mr. Elliott was found when they arrived there, it was deemed best to proceed to the house occupied by Mrs. Twitty—when they arrived within a short distance the servant alighted to let down a pair of draw-rais; and at this instant a rifle was discharged at the company from behind a garden fence, about fifty paces distant, and was succeeded by another, and another, until six were fired, in quick succession. Mr. Roane was dangerously wounded in the abdomen, the servant shot through the thigh, and two of the horses wounded. The company then commenced retreating, when there was another discharge of several more rifles.

Mr. Wilson, who was in front, and the one, no doubt, whose life was most sought after by the assassins, miraculously escaped unhurt. At our last accounts, Mr. Roane and the boy were both living; the life of the latter was thought to be in imminent danger. His leg had swollen to an enormous size, and mortification was apprehended. The ball was cut out of the thigh of the boy; but the one which wounded Mr. Roane still remained in his body, the physicians not having been able to find it.

The Virginia University gives us to understand, every promise of accomplishing the high and valuable purposes contemplated by its founders. Great harmony exists amongst the students who exceed already one hundred in number, and are said to be remarkably studious and decorous in their habits. Between them and their Preceptors there exists that degree of confidence and esteem which is the sure guarantee of honorable success to both parties. It gives us peculiar pleasure to add, from a source to be relied on, that the distinguished scholars, who were induced, as we supposed, by an admiration of our political institutions, and by the renown acquired in giving repute to a great public school, to relinquish studies, established seminaries in Europe, are perfectly well satisfied with their situation and prospects. They have, true philosophers, adapted themselves once to the manners of our country, and have entered most earnestly into the views of the eminent citizens, acting as Rector and Visitors.—Aner. Farmer.

NO ELECTION.

HALIFAX, AUGUST 12.

There was no poll opened on Wednesday last, the day appointed for electing a member of the General Assembly from this town. The inspectors appointed by the Court refusing to act, the Sheriff summoned three Justices, according to Act of Assembly, who made two appointments, and each refused in their turn. Our town, therefore, will have no representative in the next legislature.

Free Press.

AFFRAY.

During the taking of votes at the Court-House in this town, yesterday, an affray took place, in which several persons were engaged. A young man from the country, named Hamlin Turner, received a mortal wound, being shot through the body—and Mr. Henry Potter, of this place, was dangerously hurt. Mr. Turner died early this morning—Mr. Potter, we understand, is doing well, and his recovery not considered doubtful. We forbear giving the particulars of this circumstance, as it is undergoing a judicial investigation; but the origin may be traced to the unhappy political excitement which at intervals has interrupted the harmony of this place for upwards of a twelve-month past.

Free Press.

RALEIGH, AUG. 19.

At an early hour on the night of the 11th instant, Elizabeth Vandegriff, of this city, was found dead in her bed. From the evidence given before the Coroner's Inquest the next day, it appeared that, on the same evening, the deceased was much intoxicated; and, whilst carrying a pail of water on her head, she fell, and was taken up in a state of insensibility, and carried home, where she was left in charge of a small girl, under the belief that she was drunk and would soon recover. On the return of her husband from the election, he found her a corpse, and immediately gave the alarm. The verdict of the jury was, "that the deceased came to her death by the dislocation of her neck, occasioned by a fall when drunk."

HATTI.

Principles will penetrate where armies cannot—they will pass over seas, mountains and deserts, free as the progress of the wind and extended as the bounds of the horizon. No matter what language, kindred or color the influence of principles inspire, the strength of opposition must yield to the steadfastness and perseverance of a nation whose march is on the way to freedom; the Ethiopian may then arrive at the standard of human elevation in his international rights and by the acknowledgements of other powers. Principles have, after 30 years struggle and oppression, thrown the blacks of St. Domingo into notice, who, by the recent acknowledgements of France, have become a free and independent State, fast rising into consequence and the respectability of nations.

FROM GUATEMALA.

On account of the late disturbances at the city of Leon, when the people attacked the garrison, and killed twenty-five soldiers, and from the opposition of some ecclesiastics to the government, the President of the Republic has proposed to the Congress to make the national militia federal, and to place them under his command. This was refused; but he was authorized to raise \$30,000 by loans, negotiating in London, and to raise a force of Caribbees.

The State of Chiapas, which belongs to the Mexican Confederation, is tranquil. The government is about to open a road to Tabasco, to serve as an outlet to the fertile state of Villa Hermosa.

Nat. Journal.

Captain Nabb, who arrived at New York on Wednesday from Sisal, informs that the French brig *Heureux* of Brest, from Alvarado for Bordeaux was stranded on the Alacraus May 26th—The master and crew were saved, but six of the passengers were lost—One of the passengers had on board \$100,000 in specie, about 25,000 of which was stolen from him by the wreckers.

FROM AN ALBANY, (N. Y.) PAPER.

From the tenth day of April to the first day of August, this year, 2687 boats, departed from this city, on the Canal, and 63,830 dollars were received by the collector there on account of toll. During the whole of the last year, up to the 7th day of December, twenty-seven hundred boats departed from this city.

Gov. Clinton continued to receive from the citizens of Ohio, whithersoever he journeyed in that state, all the marks of attention that hospitality could give. On the first instant he received a handsome public dinner at Steubenville, when he returned thanks in an address to the company. At Zanesville, also, he received a public dinner, where the following was one of the set toasts:

Our Guest—Syrause had her Archimedes, Thebes her Epaminondas; but it is the felicity of this age and country, to blend the scientific mind with the patriotic heart.

INDEPENDENCE & N. CAROLINA.

Never before, has it fallen within the province of our vocation, to record the original declaration of a band of men determined to secure their rights by an appeal to arms as sacred and as fervid as that which characterized the fourth of July 1776. Old events, in general, becoming new, have an interest attached to them engaging a momentary concern—but when they are found connected with the soul of the revolution the ardent feelings excited by their remembrance, rise in a joyous emotion, and reverberate the sentiments expressed at Mecklenburg; thundered on the heights of Charleston; and daringly maintained in Fannin Hall. To a distinguished officer of the late war, Major Thomas J. Robeson, the public are indebted for the following copy of the original paper now in his possession.

At a general meeting of the several committees of the district of Wilmington, held at the Court House in Wilmington, Tuesday, the 20th June, 1775.

Resolved, That the following association stand as the association of this committee, and that it be recommended to the inhabitants of this District to sign the same as speedily as possible.

THE ASSOCIATION.

The actual commencement of hostilities against this continent by the British troops, in the bloody scene on the 19th of April last, near Boston—the increase of arbitrary impositions, from a wicked and despotic ministry, and the dread of instigated insurrections in the colonies, are causes sufficient to drive an oppressed people to the use of arms: we, therefore, the subscribers, of Cumberland county, holding ourselves bound by that most sacred of all obligations, the duty of good citizens towards an injured country, and thoroughly convinced, that under our distressing circumstances, we shall be justified before God and Man in resisting force by force: DO UNITE ourselves under every tie of religion and honor, and associate as a band in her defence against every foe, hereby solemnly engaging that whenever our continental or provincial councils shall decree it necessary, WE WILL GO FORTH AND BE READY TO SACRIFICE OUR LIVES AND FORTUNES TO SECURE HER FREEDOM AND SAFETY:—This obligation to continue in FULL FORCE, until a reconciliation shall take place between Great Britain and America, upon constitutional principles; an event we most ardently desire; and we will hold all those persons inimical to the liberty of the colonies, who shall refuse to subscribe this association; and we will in all things follow the advice of our general committee respecting the purposes aforesaid, the preservation of peace and good order, and the safety of individuals and private property.

SIGNED:—Robert Rowan, Lewis Barge, Maurice Newlan, Lewis Bowell, Martin Lennard, Theophilus Evans, Thomas Moody, Joseph De Lespine, Arthur Council, John Oveler, David Shepperd, Micajah Terrell, Peter Messer, John Wilson, Thomas Cabern, Thomas Rea, Daniel Douse, James Emmet, James Dick, Aaron Vardey, John Hebinson, Owen West, William Batgate, George Fletcher, Charles Stevens, James Pearl, John Parker, Walter Murray, John Courcekey, Wm. Gillespy, William Herin, Philip Herin, David Evans, Robert Varnon, James Gee, John Elwell, Benjamin Elwell, David Dunn, William White, Simon Bandy, Joseph Greer, Robert Greer, Thomas White, Joshua Hadley, John Jones, William Blocker, Robert Council, Samuel Hollingsworth, James Giles, John Glendenin, Robert Carver, Samuel Carver, Wm. Carver, George Barns, James his mark Edmunds.

One of our enterprising merchants, DUNCAN THOMPSON, Esq. has now on the stocks, at his boat yard below Clarendon Bridge, a Steam Boat, intended to navigate the Cape Fear River, between this place and Wilmington, so soon as the term of the exclusive privilege granted to the Steam Boat Company shall have expired, (1st of January, 1826.) Her length of deck is 108 feet, breadth 16½ feet. She will be fitted up for the conveyance of passengers as well as freight.

We trust that the increasing trade of Fayetteville may render this addition to the boats already on the river acceptable to the mercantile community, and profitable to the proprietor.

Fayetteville Observer.

The Philadelphia Democratic Press states, that a young man deaf and dumb, aged 17, was bound apprentice to the printing business in that city. He was educated at the Pennsylvania Institution.

A paper printed at Ripley, Ohio, states that Mr. Roswell, a son-in-law of Gov. Desha, of Kentucky, was arrested there on the morning of the 22d ult. for the murder of Mr. Clarke of Kentucky. It was reported after he was apprehended that Mr. Clarke had died of his wounds. [The family of Deshas must be desperate characters.]

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, Aug. 18.

Cotton, 15 a 15½; flour, fine, 4 a 5; superfine, 5 to 5½; wheat, 1 a 1 5 ct.; whiskey, 32½ a 35; peach brandy, 50 a 55; apple do. 42 to 45; corn, 70 to 80; bacon, 6½ a 7; salt, Turkeys Island, 65 a 75 per bush.; molasses, 42½; sugar, muscovado, 11 a 12; coffee, prime, green, 20 a 23; 2d and 3d quality, 18 a 19; tea, hyson, \$1 20 a 1 25; flaxseed, 80 a 85; tallow, 7 a 7½; beeswax, 30 a 32½; rice 3½ to 4 per 100 lbs.; iron, 5½ to 6½ pr, 100 lb.; tobacco leaf, 4 a 5; manufactured 5 a 20 pr. cwt.

At the annual election, on the 11th inst. a poll was opened in Mecklenburg county for taking the votes of the people of that county on the question of calling a Convention: the result was, 740 in favor of Convention; 77 against it.

Married.

In this county, on the 23d inst. by the Rev. Joseph D. Kilpatrick, the Rev. James Shafford, pastor of the congregations of Thyatis and Hethage, to Miss Dorey Johnston, daughter of Mr. Robert Johnston.

In Montgomery county, on the 24th ultimo, by Littleton Harris, Esq. John B. Martin, Esq. clerk of Montgomery county court, to Miss Nancy Harris, daughter of Arthur Harris, Esq. Also, in Montgomery county, by Littleton Harris, Esq. Arthur Harris, Esq. to Mrs. B. Harris, relict of the late Mr. Brantly Harris.

Died.

In Warrenton, in this state, on the 16th inst. in the 38th year of her age, Mrs. Segrove Eaton, consort of Wm. Eaton, Esq. and youngest daughter of the Hon. Nathaniel Macon.

Also, died, lately in Berrie county, Mr. Geo. Outlaw, sen. late a representative in Congress from that district.

At the seat of Governor Burton, in Halifax, a few days ago, Mrs. Jones, the relict of that patriot and revolutionary worthy *Willie Jones*, of North-Carolina—a man who foresaw more of the political history of this country, than any of his contemporaries. Mrs. Jones was all that could be imagined of a Roman Matron. The hospitality of that house knew no bounds. The case, the grace, the sweetness of her manners were never surpassed in any age or country. An independent fortune placed the most ample means in her power, which she always freely expended for the happiness of others. There was a time when the town of Halifax was the first town in North-Carolina, for gaiety, refinement and hospitality; and her house was the first place in the town of Halifax. Such things were—may the glory of that house survive, may Halifax and North-Carolina never forget the memory of *Willie Jones* and his amiable and venerable consort, lately deceased. *Wm. Reporter.*

In the vicinity of Fayetteville, on Saturday night, 13th inst. Hugh, eldest son of Hugh Campbell, Esq. aged about 13, a youth of great promise.

In Charleston, on the 16th inst. Gen. Charles Gotesworth Pinckney, a distinguished officer of the Revolution, and a conspicuous statesman in the councils of the nation.

In New Haven, on the 17th ult. the Rev. Matthew Rice Dutton, professor of mathematics, and natural philosophy in Yale College, aged 42 years.

By Saturday's Mail.

Malignant Fever.—It appears by a report from the Board of Health of the city of *Mobile*, that a number of cases of malignant fever existed in that place, on the 2d inst.; and the inhabitants who could, were advised to remove.

A daughter of Mr. Clay, Secretary of State, died at Lebanon, Ohio, on the 10th ult. The whole family had been detained at Lebanon some time, in consequence of the illness of the daughter; she appearing, however, in a fair way of recovery, Mr. Clay left his family at Lebanon, and came on towards Washington; but four days after he left, the young lady died.

WASHINGTON, AUG. 18.

We were politely furnished by the Navy Department, yesterday, with the following summary statement of the sentences of the late Naval Court Martial, all of which have been approved.

"Captain David Porter was found guilty upon each of the charges and specifications, and sentenced to be suspended for the term of six months.

"Lieutenant E. D. Whitlock was tried upon a charge of neglect of duty, found guilty, and sentenced to be suspended, without pay or emoluments, for the term of two years.

"Lieutenant Wm. M. Hunter was also tried upon a charge of neglect of duty, for permitting a foreigner by the name of Madrid, to be received on board the *Franklin*, without informing his commanding officer, and acquitted."

The American people will learn with grief and astonishment that the gallant Porter, he who has so often braved death in every shape, and on every sea, in defence of the rights and honor of his country, has been pronounced guilty of all the charges alleged against him, and has been sentenced to the punishment of a suspension for six months, from a service which his single achievements would have rendered illustrious. That he would have received some censure on the second charge, we were prepared to hear, because of his quick and sensitive feelings had led him into error: it was in that he had offended against propriety; but that, for humbling a nest of piratical banditti, and resenting with spirit, yet with moderation and not excess, an insult offered by them to his country, in the person of one of its officers—that for this act, he should be thus punished—this, we confess, we were not prepared to see. While, however, our feelings, which we cannot repress or conceal, prompt us to say this much, we do not presume to impeach, as we harbor no doubt of, the conscientiousness of the sentence, or its approval. We do not judge for others, however deeply we may lament their perceptions of truth and justice.

proval. We do not judge for others, however deeply we may lament their perceptions of truth and justice.

BOSTON, AUG. 15.

A Sea Serpent, 60 feet long, has been seen in the harbor of Halifax; and a basking shark, 30 feet long, has been taken on the coast of Nova Scotia.—*Gazette.*

The Hon. Mr. Gaston, of North-Carolina, whose fame in Congress is as imperishable as the records of that body, has arrived in this city. We trust that southern hospitality will not be forever an unique term.

In Lexington, Ky. Mr. Clark has been returned to Congress, by a majority of 842 over Mr. Bowmar, his opponent.

The State elections in Kentucky turn entirely on the question of the old and new Court. The late law of the legislature of the state, "repealing the law or organizing the Court of Appeals, and reorganizing a Court of Appeals," has been by these elections, brought before the people, in order that they may decide upon its constitutionality. To prepare the people for this decision, the newspapers, on both sides the question, have, for some time past been unusually industrious. The old Court party, however, as far as the accounts have been received, have obtained great majorities in almost every county; and, consequently, have returned to the legislature such representatives as will repeal the new law, and thus place the judicial arrangements of the State on their former footing.

National Journal.

The Grocery Store of Mr. Allen Sims, of this City, was forcibly entered on Friday night last, and his cash drawer robbed of its contents, amounting, as we understand, to about 20 dollars.

Raleigh Register, 23d inst.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 18.

By the arrival of the packet ship Manchester, Captain Lee, we have our regular files from Liverpool to the 4th, and by the Euphrates, Captain Sprague, papers and letters of the 6th ultimo. The E. sailed on the morning of the 7th.

There was no political news of importance.

The Euphrates brings bad accounts of the Cotton market. The following are extracts of letters:

LIVERPOOL, JULY 5.

"It is impossible to give you any idea of the consternation among cotton holders—there is no demand for it—and the spinners will not purchase more than a supply from day to day; and I dare not quote the price, or say much about it.

"JULY 6.—Cotton is deplorably dull, and only 567 bags sold in the last three days, so that prices are quite nominal—and no change of consequence has occurred in general produce."

On the 21st, in the House of Commons, Mr. Brougham made certain inquiries respecting the motives of France for continuing the military occupation of Spain. Mr. Canning, in answer, expressed his perfect conviction, that the French government was sincerely anxious to withdraw, with as little loss of time as possible, that portion of their army which at present remains in the Peninsula.

Mr. Baring inquired why the minister from South America had not been presented to his majesty, and advanced an idea, that the delay arose from the interference of foreign powers, to mitigate the character of the British recognition of the independence of that republic. Mr. Canning had retired before the question was put; but Mr. Secretary Peel distinctly negated the supposition.

GREECE.

Augsburg, July 24.—Letters from Trieste say, that the accounts of the brilliant successes obtained by the Greeks, have been all at once succeeded by news very unfavorable to their cause. It was said that Redschid Pacha, who had received reinforcements, has resumed the offensive, and had obtained great advantages, which were partly owing to the desertion or retreat of several Greek chiefs, who commanded advanced posts. All this, however, needs confirmation.

Frankfort, June 16.—Several letters announce that the siege of Patras is raised, and that the Greeks have only left a very small corps of observation in the vicinity of that place. The communications between Patras and Lepanto are now free. A numerous Greek corps, under the command of General Goura, is beyond Salona. We learn that the Turkish troops in Thessaly are again advancing towards that town.

The Piedmontese Gazette, which we received this morning, to the 24th ult. contains the following article:

"Corfu, May 27.—We are informed, from good authority, that Redschid Pacha has made two desperate attacks on Missolonghi, but was repulsed by the Greeks. The loss on both sides was great. There is no doubt of the taking of Navarino. The Ottoman and Egyptian forces increase daily. We are, consequently, in expectation of decisive events."

BRIGADE ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS, 2

Statesville, Aug. 22, 1825.

THE General of the 7th Brigade N. C. Militia, announces to the 1st Rowan (or 53d) Regiment of his command, the following alteration of his order of the 9th inst. to wit: That, in consequence of the day designated in said order for the Review of that Regiment, happening during the week of the Rowan Superior Court, the Review of said Regiment is postponed to Friday, the 14th of October next; at which time the Col. Comd't. of said Regiment, will muster the officers and troops under his command, in the town of Salisbury, at an early hour, in order to be prepared for Review and Inspection, at 12 o'clock, precisely.

The other regiments of the 7th Brigade, will be reviewed as in the former order required—to wit:

The two Irwell regiments, (Nos. 52 and 89) at Statesville, on Monday, the 3d day of October next;

The 64th, or Second Rowan regiment, at Mocksville, on Tuesday, the 4th day of October next;

And the two regiments of Davidson county, (Nos. 87 and 88) at Lexington, on Thursday, the 6th day of October next.

It will be expected that commandants of regiments will be prepared to make their returns on the days of their several reviews. 7676

By order of the Brigadier General.

WASHINGTON BYERS, Adj't Genl.

Regimental Orders.

THE officers and non-commissioned officers of the first Rowan Regiment of North-Carolina Militia, will assemble at the court-house in Salisbury, on Friday, the 9th of September next, for instruction in the manual exercise and field evolutions. The officers are required to appear with their uniforms, but will be furnished with muskets in town.

By order of Wm. H. Kerr, Col. Comd't.

J. W. RAMSAY, Adj't.

Aug. 29, 1825. 2674

Coach Making.

THE subscriber feels grateful for the very liberal patronage with which he has been favored in the above line, and respectfully informs his friends, and the public, that he still continues to carry it on in *Lincolnton*, North-Carolina, on an extensive scale. Having procured first rate workmen, he is now prepared to fill, on the shortest notice and neatest style, any order for coaches, chariots, pannel and stick gigs, and sulkeys, barouches, one horse wagons, &c. Old carriages and gigs will be repaired, painted and trimmed, on the shortest notice. He feels no hesitancy in saying, that his work will be done on more reasonable terms than it can be procured in any other place. Orders from a distance, will be punctually attended to.

MARTIN C. PHIFER.

Lincolnton, Aug. 25d, 1825. 6678

N. B. The subscriber continues to keep on hand a quantity of elegant *Window Shades*, neatly ornamented with bronze or gold; also, high and low post bedsteads, of the best materials.

M. C. P.

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust and for the purposes therein mentioned, I will sell at the court-house in Salisbury, on Tuesday, the 4th of October next, a valuable tract of land in the county of Rowan, on Second Dutch Creek, adjoining the lands of Joseph Pool, Nicholas Lutwick and others, containing one hundred and seventy-nine acres, it being the tract purchased from Otto Chambers by Henry A. Chambers. There is a good dwelling house and other out-houses on the premises, with sufficient other improvements to render it a very desirable farm. As those that wish to purchase, will probably view the tract, it is unnecessary to enumerate its further advantages. A credit of six months will be given for one-half the purchase money, and nine months for the other half, the purchaser giving bond and security.

HAMILTON C. JONES, Trustee.

August 16th, 1825. 6677

Valuable Negroes, for sale.

FOR sale, Forty or Fifty likely *NEGROES* of the following description: men, women, and some few children; young fellows, boys and girls. For terms, apply at this office.

Aug. 23, 1825. 72

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, made to the subscribers by Capt. John Frost, for the purposes therein specified, we will proceed to sell, at public sale, to the highest bidder, on Thursday, the 22d day of September next, on the premises where Capt. Frost now lives, the following *Tracts of Land* in Rowan county, in the Forks of the Yadkin, on the waters of Dutchman's creek, viz: one tract of 400 acres, with all the necessary improvements for a plantation, with an Oil Mill, Wool-Carding Machine, Saw Mill, &c.—this tract, to suit purchasers, may be divided into separate lots; another tract, of 134 acres, well improved, with good buildings, a valuable orchard, an extensive distillery, and another tract, upwards of 80 acres, with good improvements, valuable orchard, a grist and saw mill, &c. Also, four likely *NEGROES*; a wagon and team, &c.; and all of said *John Frost's* stock of cattle, hogs, &c. Terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale, by us.

GEORGE SANER,

SAMUEL FROST,

NATHAN C. HUNT,

GARLAND ANDERSON, Trustees.

3174

August 16, 1825.

Military Order.

THE officers of the Cabarrus Regiment will attend in Concord, at the hour of 12 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, with their muskets and subordinate officers, on the 6th of October next, to be drilled by the officers of the Regiment. By order of the Col. Commandant.

J. L. BEARD, J. A.

BEN. PLUNKET, Adj't.

2673

Estate of Alex. Long, decd.

THE subscriber having qualified as executor of the last will of Alexander Long, late of Rowan county, decd., at the court of pleas and quarter sessions for the said county, held on the third Monday of November last, notice is hereby given, that all persons having demands against the said estate, are required to present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law. JAMES L. LONG, Ex'r.

Dec. 24, 1824. 41

Sheriff's Deeds.

FOR land sold by order of writs of vendition exponas, for sale at the printing-office.

The Muse.

FROM THE NEW-YORK STATESMAN.
DEPARTURE OF GEN. LA FAYETTE.

And thou wilt go?—Then, fare thee well!
Thou great and good—exalted man,
Whose worth all human voices tell,
Whose virtues bloomed when life began.
Nay, chieftain, shrink not from our praise;
It flows from fountains free, and pure;
Our gratitude the tribute pays,
And love as strong as Heaven is sure.
Fly to thy bright and blooming France;
Yet think—ah, think all silently,
When gliding o'er the vast expanse,
What beating hearts are blessing thee!
Then, to thy couch;—in safety rest;
For vainly winds and waves contend;
JENOUAU hath thy slumbers blest,
Approved thy work—and is thy friend.
We give thee all that thou could'st claim;
We give thee all that God hath given;
Upon our hearts we write thy name,
And hope to meet our Friend in Heaven.

BOSTON HARM.

Portrait.

She leant her head bowed down upon her hand,
A delicate small hand, with a slight flush
Of red inside, as it had pressed her cheek
And stoic its blush; that cheek was very pale:
'Twas not all sickness, sadness, or deep thought,
But as it mingled each and all of them.
Health were too rude a gift for her slight form;
And for her sadness, 'twas not that which springs
From evil fortune, sorrow, or disgust,
But that which ever waits upon deep thought.
Her dark hair was just parted on her brow,
Careless, yet graceful, for it suited well
A face which seemed not made for vanity;
And eloquent words were passing; and at times
Her eyes were raised and lighted up; they struck
Upon her spirit's own fine cords; at last
She spoke—her voice was low and tremulous—
With that beseechingness of tone and air
Which is woman's own peculiar charm.
Oh! never should a woman's words be more
Than sighs, which have found utterance.

L. E. L.

ALL I ASK, ALL I WISH, IS A TEAR.

"When my soul wings her flight,
To the regions of night,
And my course shall recline on its bier,
As ye pass by the tomb
Where my ashes consume,
O! moisten their dust with a tear.
"May no marble bestow
That splendour of woe,
Which the children of vanity rear;
No fiction of fame
To emblazon my name;
All I ask—all I wish—is a tear." BYRON.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW SERMONS TO OLD TEXTS.

"Whoso findeth a wife, findeth a good thing."
I would not be uncourteous; but
this text to me appears full of truth,
full of wit, and full of satire. Methinks
I see Solomon, not arrayed in
his royal robes, sitting on his ivory
throne, guarded by three lions of ex-
quisite sculpture, giving audience to
princes, or receiving the august, the
charming, and the curious Queen of
Sheba; but in the more easy costume
of luxurious repose, his soul attuned
to love, and his heart intent on plea-
sure, which he wore when he repaired
to the delightful bowers of "indolence
and ease," where he met the beau-
tiful damsel who sung to him, "I am
the rose of Sharon and the lily of the
valley;" but I see him sitting in his
study, slipshod, his night-cap pulled
over one ear, his keen eye glancing
with thought, and a half suppressed
smile playing on his lip.

"Whoso findeth a wife," that is a word
pregnant with meaning—findeth—as
if it were a thing not to be obtained
by diligence, not to be gained by a
wise exercise of our faculties; it is
not he who "chooseth," as if the un-
derstanding had any thing to do with
it; but he makes it a mere matter of
chance, of finding "a wife." Women
were plenty enough then, I dare say;
perhaps rather superabundant; and a
thousand willing yeses, sporting from
the glitts to the dentals, waited a
chance to pop out to the welcome ques-
tion; but a "wife;" none of your
high top-knots, that expend all their
husband's earning on their backs; none
of your sly, smiling, simpering back-
biters, who can "shut" or "wink away
a neighbor's reputation with more plea-
sure than she sweeps down cobwebs;
but one of your best, kind, affection-
ate home bodies, who sees that every
thing is done in season and done well;
who keeps her children clean and tidy,
and teaches them from the least to the
largest, to behave with modesty and
propriety; who mingles the house-
wife's labour with intellectual improve-
ment; and while she makes home, by
her neatness and good nature, a place
where her husband delights to sit, ren-
ders herself, by the improvement of

her mind, a fit governess for her chil-
dren, and an amiable companion to her
spouse. She is not, merely a woman
bound to a man, but a wife; and who-
soever findeth such an one, certainly
findeth a good thing.

But there is Dorothy Slow, who
sleeps till eight these delightful spring
mornings. Her husband is anxious
to get to the fields with his hands.
"Dorothy, Dorothy! do you know
how every thing is put out of sorts,
by your loving your pillow so much
better than your duty?" What then!
shall we never marry, least we find a
woman only, and not a wife? Not so,
but permit an old friend to give a few
of the indications which the experience
of 3000 years, since Solomon's time,
has pointed out, which may lead you
in the right path to find a good wife.

1. Observe that the girl be neat in
her dress and person. A slatternly
maid, depend on it, will make a slut-
tish wife.

2. Mark that she be affectionate and
obedient to her parents, and that she
treat elderly people with respect. A
girl who neglects the wishes of her
parents, and is rude to venerable age,
will neglect you, whenever selfish mo-
tives shall prompt, however solemn
may have been her vows.

3. She should be fond enough of
dress to wish to appear well among
her companions. This is laudable;
but when a fondness for gay things
leads to extravagance, beware, your
purse will pay for it; she is selfish.

4. An ignorant wife will necessarily
be self-willed, or stupid, and however
beautiful, will soon cease to interest.
Look, therefore, not for beauty, but
for correct principles, and an amiable
disposition; these, combined with in-
dustry and intelligence, will wear well,
and love will grow as the freshness of
youth decays. Village Record.

QUANTITY OF BLOOD IN ANIMALS.

Those who have not considered the
subject must be surprised at the quan-
tity of blood which passes through the
heart of any moderately sized animal
in the course of twenty-four hours. In
man, the quantity of blood existing in
the body at any given moment, is
probably from 30 to 40 pints. Of
these an ounce and a half, or about
three table spoonfuls are sent out at
every stroke, which multiplied into 75
(the average rate of the pulse,) give
1125 ounces, or seven pints in a min-
ute—i.e. 420 pints, or 25 1-2 gallons
in an hour, and 1260 gallons—i.e. nearly
24 hogsheads in a day. Now, if we
reflect that the whale is said to
send from its heart, at each stroke, 15
gallons, the imagination is overwhelm-
ed with the aggregate of the quanti-
ty that must pass through the heart
of that animal in 24 hours. It is a
general law, that the pulse of the
largest animal is slower than that of
the smaller; but even if we put the
pulse of the whale so low as twenty in
the minute, the quantity circulated
through the heart, calculated at 15 gal-
lons for each pulsation, will be 432,000
gallons—equal to 8000 hogsheads in
twenty-four hours. The considera-
tion of this amazing quantity is, how-
ever, a subject of mere empty wonder,
if not accompanied with the reflection,
that, in order, if not accompanied
with the reflection, that, in order to
produce the aggregate amount, the
heart is kept in constant motion; and
that, in fact, it is incessantly beating,
as it is termed, or throwing out the
blood into the arteries, from the first
period of our existence to the moment
of our death, without any sensation of
fatigue, or even without consciousness,
excepting under occasional corporeal
or mental agitations.

Dr. Kidd, Edin. Phil. Journal.

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.

The Boston Medical Intelligencer contains
an account of a new mode of treatment for con-
sumption and other diseases of the lungs, in-
vented by Dr. Middleton, a distinguished English
physician. Being himself affected with a disor-
der of the lungs; and having lost two promising
children by pulmonary consumption, he directed
his whole attention and studies to those disor-
ders. All his other professional business was
given up and his investigations gave rise to the
mode of treatment, which he is now communi-
cating to the world gratuitously.

His theory is founded upon the ab-
sorbing power of the lungs, which is
so great, that he states the lungs of a
sheep will take up four ounces of wa-
ter, injected by an aperture in the wind-
pipe, in the course of a few hours with-
out occasioning any apparent suffering.
Medicines, in substance or in a fluid
state, as Dr. Middleton has proved by
a variety of experiments, are carried
into the circulation much sooner when
thrown into the lungs than into the
stomach. Dr. Middleton's plan then

is, instead of loading the stomach with
drugs, and debilitating the whole sys-
tem for the cure of a local disease, to
administer it directly upon the lungs,
and supply the stomach with a gener-
ous though not too stimulating diet.

The medicines to be employed are
calcined sponge, dandelion or stram-
onium for tubercles on the lungs, and
myrrh and bark in more advanced
stages of disease. These are admin-
istered by means of an instrument
called an *inhaler*, which is a block tin
case, which is a cylindrical wheel hav-
ing bristles inserted in its sides, and
turned by a crank on the outside. At
the top is a mouth piece which con-
veys the preparation to the lungs.
The substance to be inhaled at first
reduced to an impalpable powder, and
being put into the inhaler, is set afloat
by the wheel. When the air of the
box is sufficiently loaded, the patient
closes the nostrils, while he makes a
full inspiration from the mouth pieces
of the inhaler, by which the powder is
conveyed to the seat of the disease.
This is repeated three or four times a
day. The success that has attended
Dr. M.'s own practice has demon-
strated the superiority of his system to
any other heretofore practised upon.
He considers consumption a conta-
gious disease, and cautions persons
against inhaling the breath of those
who are laboring under infections of
the lungs.

AFFECTING INCIDENT.

On the 27th of May last, Samuel
Fields, who had been convicted of the
crime of murder, at Brookfield, Indi-
ana, was taken from his prison to suf-
fer the dreadful penalty of the law.
His bodily infirmities were such as to
require the aid of five men to place
him in a cart. The surrounding
crowd then beheld the awful spectacle
of an officer of the revolutionary ar-
my, distinguished for bravery, whose
locks had been bleached by the snows
of eighty-six winters, clad in the ha-
bilitments of the gallows, casting, in
all human probability, for the last
time, his dim eyes upon earthly
scenes; the officiating clergyman to
whose instructions he had listened
with the anxiety of true penitence, had
bidden him an affectionate farewell—
the rope was placed around his neck—
the Sheriff had warned him that the
fatal moment had almost arrived—and
the eyes of four thousand spectators
were riveted upon the hoary-headed
sufferer—when suddenly and unex-
pectedly, the Governor of the State
appeared before him, and placed a
PARDON in his palsied hand! "Take
this, sir, and remember, that in ex-
ercising this high constitutional power,
I am responsible to my country for
your future good behavior. Though
I viewed you as a child in intellect,
and as a dying man, yet should you
ever, by the favour of heaven be re-
stored to health, remember that I am
security for your conduct." The effect
was electrical among the crowd, some
of whom shouted for joy: the poor old
man raised his head from the most
stupid lethargy, and at once became
animated and grateful. The Govern-
or stated in his address to the pris-
oner, that a majority of the court who
convicted him, and about 300 of his
fellow citizens, had petitioned for a
pardon, believing that his crime was
not wilfully and maliciously com-
mitted; "but," he added, "you have
had still more powerful advocates—
the blood you freely parted with in
our struggles for independence, and
four scars and infirmities, speak for
you! Those soldiers who fought with
you for our common country, who now
stand around, are powerful orators
for you, and I almost fancy that I
hear the voices of Washington and
Warren calling for mercy in your be-
half." Missionary.

From a London Paper.

John Smith, who was matched to eat a
pair of men's shoes in 15 minutes, at the
Half-Moon Tap, Leaden-Hall Market, has
broke down in training, having been seized
with indigestion after eating a child's
half-boot, which still remains in his stom-
ach.

A plain and short road to destiny.

Be studious, and you will be learned.
Be industrious and frugal, and you
will be rich. Be sober and temper-
ate, and you will be healthy. Be vir-
tuous, and you will be happy.

A gentleman was heard to say, that
he would at all times be his own law-
yer if he had occasion for one; a wag
replied, "then you will very frequen-
tly have a fool for your client."

For Sale.

MY House and Lot in the town of
Salisbury, opposite Mr. Wm. H.
Slaughter's house of entertainment, in
a friendly neighborhood, and good society: the
house is two stories high, with four fire places
in the lower story, and two in the upper: the
house is large and convenient, with a kitchen,
smoke-house, corn-house, and stable, with an
excellent garden and back lot, all in good re-
pair. I will dispose of the same on the most
accommodating terms to the purchaser, as I am
determined to remove to the country near fall.

GEORGE MILLER.

Salisbury, April 26, 1825.

N. B. I also request all persons who have any
demands against me, to call and receive their
pay; and those who owe me, by book account
or otherwise, will do me a favor by calling and
settling their accounts. G. M.

Great Bargains.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Houses and
Lots in Statesville, either with or without
his Bedding and other Household Furniture, and
with or without all his House servants. Several
tracts of Land, the whole amounting to be-
tween 1500 and 2000 acres, adjoining the town
lands of Statesville; or any part thereof, to
suit purchasers.

The lands in Centre, known by the name of
the White House tract, and those adjoining; in
the whole about 1200 acres. Also, my interest
in several other tracts, all joining the former.
A great number of other tracts of land, lying in
different parts of the county of Iredell. All the
remainder of my negroes, 27 in number. Cash
will be required for the whole price of the
Negroes; all the other property will be dispo-
sed of at one, two, and three years credit. It
is deemed useless to describe the property
more particularly, as the purchasers will wish to
view it before they buy. 67

ROBERT WORKE.

July 13, 1825.

Proposals.

FOR publishing in Wilkesborough, North-
Carolina, a weekly Paper, to be entitled the
"WESTERN FARMER,"

by WILLIAM AUSTIN.

It has ever been customary for an Editor, when
he becomes a candidate for the patronage of the
public, to give a faint outline of the path he will
pursue. For the Editor of the Farmer to do
this, will require but few words; and he will not
multiply promises, lest, by their multiplicity, they
depreciate in value. It will be sufficient for
him to say, that in the management of his paper,
private character shall ever remain inviolable;
and public measures shall be freely discussed,
without fear, favor or affection: That his selec-
tions shall be such as neither to offend the deli-
cate, to depress the feeble, nor pass the guilty
without censure.

Agriculture, as the name of this paper would
seem to import, shall meet with his first atten-
tion. Commerce and politics shall in no wise
be forgotten; and Religion shall be entitled to
that rank in the columns of the Farmer, which,
as the parent of Mercy, she may justly claim. In
short, it shall be the assiduous aim of the Editor,
to mix together a suitable proportion of the gay,
the grave and the useful, so as to make the Far-
mer, as far as lies in his power, a useful fireside
companion to manhood, and a useful instructor
to the youth of that country, where, above all
others, that aphorism of the Philosopher, that
"wisdom is wealth," is most clearly verified.

To say any thing of the utility of a publica-
tion of this nature, were useless: on all hands
it is admitted. But in an inland town where the
means of information are, at best, but limited,
the advantages to be derived from a periodical
publication are incalculable. The Editor there-
fore requests that all who feel any interest in the
growth and prosperity of the country, both in
wealth and in morals, would lend a helping hand
to an establishment which, he believes, needs
but a fair trial to become permanent and useful.
The paper will be printed on a demi-royal
sheet, on new type, once a week, and delivered
to subscribers at \$3 per annum, if paid in ad-
vance, and \$3 50 if payment be delayed to the
end of the year. 67 WILLIAM AUSTIN.

PHILADELPHIA AND KENSINGTON

Vial and Bottle Factories

IN FLAINT.

THE subscriber having commenced the
manufacture of Vials, Bottles, &c. on an
extensive scale, is enabled to supply any quan-
tity of the following description of Apotheca-
ries' and other Glass Ware:

Apothecaries' Vials, from one dra. to 8
ounces. Patent Medicine Vials, of every descrip-
tion: Figure Bottles, with ground stoppers,
from half pint to one gallon; Specie Bottles,
with lacquered covers, from half pint to two
gallons; Druggists' Packing Bottles, wide and
narrow mouths, from half pint to two gallons;
Acid Bottles, with ground stoppers; Carboys;
Demijohns, from one quart to two gallons;
Confectioners' Show Bottles, and preserving do.;
Pickling and Preserving Jars, straight and
turned overtops, from half pint to one gallon;
Quart and half gallon bottles; Washington, La
Fayette, Franklin, ship Franklin, Agricultural
and Masonic, Cornucopia, American Eagle,
and common ribband Pocket Flasks; Saltzer
Water, Mustard and Cayenne Pepper Bottles;
Snuff, Blacking and Ink Bottles; With every
other description of Vials and Bottles made to
order on the most reasonable terms. 54

T. H. DYOTT, north-east corner of Second
and Race streets, Philadelphia. Oct. 12, 1824.

State of North-Carolina,

CABARRUS COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July
term, 1825: Henry Shore, administrator of
Elizabeth Shore, vs. The heirs of James Love,
decd.: Petition for reprobate of will. It ap-
pearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that
James Love and Eli Howell and Nancy his wife,
heirs at law of the said James Love, decd. are
not inhabitants of this state, Ordered, therefore,
that publication be made three months in the
Western Carolinian, giving notice to the said
James Love and Eli Howell and Nancy his wife,
to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quar-
ter Sessions to be held for the county of Cabar-
rus, at the court-house in Concord, on the 3rd
Monday of October next, then and there to an-
swer, or plead to the charges set forth in the pe-
tition, or the prayer of the petitioner will be
heard ex parte as to them, and judgment will
be rendered accordingly. 5m82

Witness, D. A. L. COLEMAN, c. c. c.

Tickets.

IN the 2d class of the *Oxford Academy Lotte-
ry*, for sale at the Printing Office, highest
price \$20,000; besides \$10,000, \$5,000, high-
est of \$1,000, &c. &c. Price of tickets \$5.

For Sale, or Rent.

THE subscriber wishes to sell or rent a
tract of land with its improvements, on the
south west side of the Yadkin River at Beard's
Bridge. There are about 500 acres in the tract,
only about 60 or 70 cleared.

There are on it a large and commodious dwel-
ling house and the customary out houses, near
the bridge.

The house is quite new, having been built only
a few years ago, and being designed for a
house of entertainment is well adapted to that
purpose, both from its location and plan;—The
situation is remarkably pleasant, and convenient
to Salisbury and Lexington, being 6 miles from
the former, and 11 miles from the latter, place.
For further particulars, apply to
JOHN BEARD, Jr.

Salisbury, July 15, 1825.

Proposals.

FOR publishing, weekly, in the town of Fay-
etteville, a Religious Paper, to be called
The North Carolina Telegraph, conducted by
Rev. ROBERT H. MORRISON, A. M. The
importance of periodical publications has long
been felt and acknowledged. By them intelli-
gence is diffused, error corrected, prejudices
removed, vice restrained, and virtue cherished,
to an extent worthy of universal regard. As
men feel a deep interest in whatever relates to
their political rights and temporal prosperity,
vehicles of worldly news have, in all civilized
countries, been sought with eagerness and sup-
ported with liberality.

But as the claims of Jehovah, the interests of
the soul, and the solemnities of Eternity, far
surpass in magnitude all other things, it is rea-
sonable to expect that religious publications
would rise up, gaining patronage among men
and exerting a beneficial influence in forming
their characters. Happily the present age is
beginning to answer this expectation by a grow-
ing anxiety for religious knowledge, and a love-
ly display of benevolent enterprise. We live at
a time when plans for public good are boldly
conceived and fearlessly executed. To bless
others is becoming the ambition of the highest
and the recompense of the lowest. To stop the
growth of human misery by opposing the march
of human corruption, is now attempted in almost
every land. To carry "far as the curse is found"
the tidings of peace and the means of purity,
unites the strength of a thousand hands, and en-
gages the prayers of ten thousand hearts.

These efforts are not without success. The
cause of truth prospers. The kingdom of righte-
ousness advances. The works of darkness give-
way, and unnumbered triumphs of the Gospel
promise the approach of better times. But the
work is only begun. Millions of the human
family are yet covered with darkness, guilt, and
pollution. Thousands in our own country
know nothing of the way of life.

To Christianize the city for help must be raised.
They are the honored instruments by which
Christ will set up his kingdom in the world.
His standard they are privileged and required
to follow; and, to do so without dismay, and
fight under it without defeat, they must act in
concert. To secure this they must know their
relative strength and movements. In a well or-
ganized army there are watchmen to look out
for danger, and messengers to report the acts
of each division, and the success of every at-
tempt; so, in the host of the Lord there must
be heralds to bear tidings of what is doing, and
sentinels to guard against hostile invasions.
The army of Christ is not drawn up in one field
of battle. It is scattered over the whole earth.
Hence the necessity and usefulness of religious
papers, by which Christians in every country
may know what is effected, what remains to be
done, and how to co-operate with each other in
doing it. There is no other way in which to
make known the wants of every section of the
Church, and to ensure concentrated and vigor-
ous exertions among the friends of Zion. Ac-
cordingly, in all parts of the Church, and among
all denominations of Christians, such publica-
tions are rapidly multiplying and cheerfully sup-
ported.

North-Carolina, containing a population of
more than six hundred thousand, and many
flourishing Churches, has not one such paper.
Why this lamentable deficiency? No State in
the Union of equal importance and respectabil-
ity but supports one or more.

The experiment is now to be made, whether
the people of our State are willing to patronize
such a publication. That they are richly able,
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